The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

Follow Mr. Cleveland's Suggestion.

In sending the Fisheries treaty to the Sen ata, Mr. CLEVELAND wisely recommended that it should immediately be laid before the public; and we trust that the principle which be thus expressed will be adopted by the Senate in the debates upon the question of

Those debates should all of them be in public. It is undoubtedly proper, under some circumstances, that the discussions of the Senate should be with closed doors; but in the present instance there ought to be no secrecy [whatever. Let the whole country hear and know what is said both in favor of the treaty and against it. No valuable interest can suffer from such publicity, and the people will have great reason to complain if any knowledge upon the subject is withheld from them.

We trust that the Senators on both sides will see the wisdom of making public all that to said and done respecting this treaty.

The Democrats Still to Be Heard From

Our able and fearless contemporary, the Washington Post, has its own views and its own airy utterance respecting some of the political questions of the day:

"There is nothing in the Hills movement-nothing shatever. A truce to nonsense, gentlemen."

Tell something new. This is too old. We have heard it for the last two years. First, Governor HILL was to support CLEVELAND and take another nomination for Governor. It was all settled between them, we were told. Next, the Governor was going to Washington to visit the President, who had invited him. But he never went. When the New York State Committee was chosen, there was no truth in the idea that the Governor had any high ambition of his own, and it was certain that all the members were straightout CLEVELAND men. But somehow, as soon as they met, they elected a HILL man for Chairman, and that, too, after about as vivacious a canvass as you ever saw. Then came the choice of a member of committee in place of the late Mr. WALKER, when all the Custom House and internal revenue and Post Offices couldn't elect the CLEVELAND candidate. And still there is nothing in it. All the free traders

and Mugwumps say so. Well it is one of the liveliest nothings yet heard from, and its liveliness hean't all been exhibited yet, by a long shot. Just wait a while and perhaps you may see something about as interesting as the evolution of politics ever disclosed to the eyes and minds of observant and attentive statesmen.

There are a great many Democrats in the State of New York and elsewhere who will doubtless be heard from in due season

Boulanger's Resurrection.

Since the election of President CARNOT there has been no news from France more worthy of attention than the telegram received by our esteemed contemporary the Courrier des Etats-Unis with regard to the elections held last Sunday in six departments. In those six departments Gen. Bou-LANGER received nearly 55,000 votes, although he is constitutionally ineligible to the post of member of the Chamber of Deputies, and although he published through the newspapers a peremptory refusal to become a candidate. What, then, is the meaning of the erganized attempt to carry a plebiscite in

his favor? To appreciate the purport of this demonstration it may be well to recall the fact that members of the popular branch of the French Legislature are no longer chosen by the scrutin d'arrondissement, the method adopted by the Versailles Assembly, but by the scrutin de liste, the system advocated by GAMBETTA and now in force. That is to say, a Deputy is at present elected not by what we call Congress districts, but, like our Presidential electors on a ticket submitted to a whole department, which, in point of population, corresponds to one of our States. When, therefore, owing to death or any other cause, a vacancy occurs in the quota of members representing a given department, it is filled not by a fraction but by the whole body of electors in that extensive area. It is, in other words, as if a vacancy occurring in the Pirst Congress district of New York, not the oters of that district only, but all the voters

of this State had to take part in the election. What has happened, then, is that six of the great departments, or States, into which the French republic is divided, have attested at the ballot box, not a wish to send an ligible candidate to the Chamber of Depwhich Gen. BOULANGER is supposed to represent. That is to say, the French people, in the only constitutional way open to them, have expressed a desire that the War Office should be occupied by a man identified with the Discourance programme of national rehabilitation. What the party of revenge which reflects the passions, if not the convictions, of the French nation, would like to see, is a Cabinet of which M. FLOQUET should be Premier, M. FLOURENS Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. BOULANGER Minister of War. There is but little doubt in the mind of any close observer that such a Ministry could and would conclude an offensive as well as defensive alliance with Russia, and

sweep the country at a new general election. It is true that the TIRARD Cabinet contrived the other day to maintain itself in power by a very slight majority in a critical division on the question of the secret serice money. But we opine that M. FLOQUET h to take office until the grant, which in the present ominous situation of Europe is more than ever indispensable, had been voted by the people's representatives. He knows that secret service money is an awkward thing to ask for, but a useful thing

to have at a Ministry's disposal. The significance of the 55,000 votes cast for Gen. BOULANGER is simply this: That the formation of a pro-Russian and revenge Ministry is not far distant.

White Men Advised to Marry Negro Women.

Dr. Lupwig Wolf, the German traveller who explored the Sankuru River routs to Central Africa, has lived for several years in the far interior of the Dark Continent, and his opinions of that country are those of a close observer who has had exceptional opportunities for study. The views he has recently expressed as to the advisability of white women going to Africa are therefore especially worthy of attention. In an article he has just published in the Deutsche Geographische Blätter he says he believes it is a very risky experiment at present for white women to attempt to go to Central Africa. He thinks the climate is especially prejudicial to the health of married women and mothers. They are more liable than the men to suffer from debility and nervous disorders, a fact which has also been observed of other tropical climates.

The few European women whom Dr. Wolf has seen in the interior, have not encouraged him to think that white women can readily be acclimated there. He thinks that at some stations along the coast, where some of the clessings of civilization have been enjoyed for many years, female missionaries have attained considerable influence, but inland their philanthropy has produced few results. Among most of the natives they are regarded as slaves, and hence they do not impress the people with their superiority as the white man does.

Dr. Wolf is of the opinion that missions ries who intend to spend their lives in Africa, and who do not like a state of single blessedness, should humanely renounce the idea of taking wives from their own race, and, following the example of the Rev GEORGE GRENFELL, should wed women of Africa. In this way he thinks they would not only avoid inflicting much suffering, and probably premature death, upon white women, but they would also more readily enter into friendly and intimate relations with the natives, and thus facilitate their civilizing work. He says, what Mr. STANLEY also remarked when in this country, that the happy married life of Mr. GRENFELL excites admiration on the Congo, and he pays a high tribute to this missionary, who has travelled more extensively on the rivers of the Congo basin than any other white man, and who, Dr. Wolf says, merits well of Africa. "Mrs. GRENFELL," he adds, "according to all reports, fills with distinction the position of wife and Christian mother. In spite of her black skin, she won the esteem and respect of all who met her during her brief sojourn in

London last summer." Although he thinks white women have no proper place in inner Africa, Dr. Wolf is of the opinion that, leaving malaria out of the question, large portions of the high plateaus of the interior are, as tropical countries go, particularly healthful and agreeable. Such diseases as cholera, typhus, and yellow fever, he says, are unknown there, the even ings and nights are fresh and sometimes cold, and in all his travels he experienced no such almost insupportable heat as he endured in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition. He might have added that on the Bihé plateau, southwest of the region he explored, white men have lived and thrived for years, and that some American ladies, who are engaged in missionary labors there, are in excellent health.

There are only eight or ten white women on the Congo. They include the female missionaries at Bishop TAYLOR's station at Kimpoko, on Stanley Pool, and the wife of the English missionary Bellington, who went to Africa to marry him. The wife of Lieut. VALCKE, who has lived on the Congo about a year, has just returned to Belgium in excellent health. The only white woman who is in the depths of Central Africa, hundreds of miles from the coast, is Mrs. HORE of the London Missionary Society, a blackcarried 800 miles to Lake Tanganyika in a bath chair. The journey occupied ninety days, and sixteen porters were detailed to the task of carrying the chair and its fair freight. Mrs. Hore has now lived with her husband nearly four years on a lovely island in the big lake, where the ever fresh breezes sweeping over the surface of Tanganvika have enabled the courageous lady to preserve very good health.

The Split in Mr. Powderly's Order.

The split in the ranks of the Knights of Labor is again brought into notice by the organization of the revolting elements into a new body. The leaders of the revolt have been busy in the formation of districts in Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and other places, and have just begun to issue charters to them. It is reported that the Montauk District (Brooklyn), which is now chartered, has over 7,000 members, nearly all of whom were under Mr. Powderly's jurisdiction a few months ago; and the leaders boast of an enrolled membership of 50,000 in the country at large. This means that the revolt, at its very beginning, has drawn off nearly one-seventh of the strength of the old me chine. It is already as large as the original order was after it had held the field for ten years. Its leaders are certainly not inferior in ability to the General Executive Board in

Philadelphia. The split was caused by the mismanagement of the POWDERLY ring, the dissatisfaction with which has been spreading for the past two years, and took shape immediately after the adjournment of the last Convention. Its despotism has been almost unbearable; its blundering has brought shame confusion, and suffering to the members; its misuse of the funds has often made heavy

assessments necessary. At the same time, this ring had managed to get such a firm hold of the machinery of the order that the malcontents were unable to shake it off as long as they retained their membership. They were driven to revolt.

The features of the new anti-ring organizations closely resemble those of the old order as set up by its founder; but the changes in administrative method that have been brought about are a warrantee against the vicious practices that led to the revolt. If its leaders continue to act with courage and judgment, they may be able hereafter to

render important services to organized labor Give Mr. Bayard Credit.

We fail to see why Secretary BAYARD should be assailed or criticised for doing what he believed to be his duty in the matter of the fishery treaty negotiations.

Mr. BAYARD has had from the first his own ideas as to the best method of settling this chronic dispute with Canada. He has acted consistently and logically upon these ideas, and it has not been shown that he has at any time gone beyond the powers of his department under the United States Con-

stitution If Mr. BAYARD had succeeded in negotiat-

ing a treaty with Great Britain favorable to the interests of American fishermen, the re-sult would have justified his course. He would have deserved and received the highest

praise from every American citizen. The question of ratifying or rejecting the treaty is not a party issue, and cannot properly be made one. Neither partisan nor per sonal considerations should determine the voting of the Senate or the opinion of the

public. But as for the Secretary of State, let him have the credit of an honest endeavor to serve the country. Of his entire good faith, and of the earnestness of his labors, there is no more doubt than there is of the sincerity of Mr. BAYARD's patriotism.

The value of a cool and clear-headed man in the Executive chair in Albany was shown in Governor Braz's vato of the Southern Central Ratiroad bill. The character of the bill will be understood by learning that it was introduced celebrated WILLIAM B. WOODIN, and rushed through both Houses of the Legislature in two hours. Anything, straight is rarely so urgent as that, and Governor Hill very properly blocked it as a piece of special legislation It takes a pretty smart man to keep an eye on the present Legislature. They can do light-

The Hon. O. B. POTTER evinces sound Democratic notions now and then; but in his speech before the Common wealth Club on Monday night he said some things that do not seem Democratic at all; as, for instance, when he averred that the members of the Common Council have been elected "during the last forty years from the lowest social strata and the dregs of the populace;" or again when he described the Aldermen of New York as "elected by the gin mills, the slums, by men who pay no taxes and have no interest in the city's

property."
Well, we don't agree with Mr. Porrenthat the city government of New York is carried on by a den of thieves, and we are sorry to hear an alleged Democrat express opinions that are so emphatically Federalist.

There is no end to the failures of the leaders of the Knights of Labor in the management of in the Reading strike is another warning to them. They are now making bad work of the Lehigh miners' strike, and the weavers' strike at Fall River, and several other strikes. If these unsuccessful leaders were to study the philosophy of the business they would grow wiser, especially if they got hold of its facts at the same time.

The main question of interest to those who are watching the Chicago and Quincy Railroad strike is whether the company can find a sufficient number of locomotive engineers in the whole country to take the places of the members of the Brotherhood. The officers of the company are advertising for them in all quarters, and their agents are busily trying to hunt them up everywhere. If they succeed in getting them, the strike will be brought to an end, and the Brotherhood will suffer discomfiture. If they do not, the power of the Brotherhood will be established more firmly than it has yet been, and in a very short time the fact will be brought to the knowledge of the few railroads which stand out against it. It will be a very significant incident if such a line as the Chicago and Quincy cannot procure, cut-side of Mr. ABTHUB's organization, the number of locomotive engineers needed to run its trains.

We propose to tell the truth about THE SUN whenever there is occasion for it. We have the same rither to comment on its fantastic tricks that we have on the performance of a circus clewn er on a Yunch and Judy show. THE SON may accept this as official and final—SL JOURS Republican.

It won't do. The only official thing for you to pay up the few hundred dollars that we have advanced for you, and then you can cut up as you like. But to keep the cash and put on the abuse too isn't exactly the square thing.

A recent horse sale deserves more attention than its simple record. Senator Stock-BRIDGE has just received the highest price ever paid for a trotting stallion, unless it be the reported price for Smuggler. \$35,000 has been paid to the Michigan statesman for the three year-old Bell Boy, which he bought only a year

ago from Senator STANFORD for \$5,000. This shows the immense prosperity of the trotter-breeding interest, and also the fact that it is largely in the hands of men of public prominence and responsibilities. Neither Senator STANFORD nor Senator STOCKBRIDGE has ever ship since they have been in the Senate, but such a signal proof of genuine interest and able judgment in horseflesh naturally carries with it the assurance that they are good fellows ing intelligence of a high order, and qualified to handle national questions prac-

And we hope that the man who bought Bell Boy has made a good bargain likewise.

What is the difference between a cyclone and a tornado? The difference is that evelone is a new-fangled word made from a Greek present participle, which signifies "whirling and tornado is a Spanish past participle, which signifies "whirled." The natural phenomeno which they describe appears to be identical under either word. What says the Kansas Oite

It was rather a remarkable meeting of the carriage and wagon makers of Brooklyn that was held on Monday night. It was called by the union of the trade for the purpose of securing a lessening of the daily working hours from ten to nine without reduction of pay The managers of the meeting had not only secured speakers from among the workingmen, but had invited the employers to give their views from the platform to the men in their service. It surprised some of the latter when, after hearing their cause advocated b speakers from their own ranks, they heard it advocated yet more cogently by other speakers from the ranks of the employers. One of the oldest carriage manufacturers in Brooklyn took their side; one of the wealthiest wagon manufacturers in Brooklyn followed him or the same side, and yet another manufacturer rose to advocate the object of the meeting These employers showed the advantages that would accrue to all hands in their trade from the reduction of the number of the daily hours of work. Most assuredly, this is a kind of workingmen's meeting not often heard of.

The recent exhibitions of Kentucky spirit down in the old Kentucky home have prompted a member of the State Legislature to introduc bill imposing a fine of \$100 for carrying a con cealed weapon. We humbly add our voice that of the Star-Eyed Goddess against it. It would do no good. Kentucky wants all her legal energy for the execution of her present laws relative to hanging, and it should not be diverted to such picayune business as trying to enforce a penalty to which none but the peace ul would pay the slightest attention.

It was thought probable that STANLEY would reach Wadelai early in September last but the letter from EMIN Pasha dated Sept. says that up to that time he had had no direct communication with the explorer. No prog nostication as to the time STANLEY would re quire to make the journey could be of much value, as his land march led him for at least 300 miles through wholly unexplored territory. and nothing was known of the conditions travelling there except the little that Dr. Junken was able to gather at the point where e touched the route. We have reason to believe from JUNEER's inquiries that the popula tion is not dense, and that much of the country is heavily timbered, which would increase the difficulty of marching. STANLEY'S party was too strong to fear serious disaster from nativ attacks, and the question of food supply was the chief problem before the explore have no reason to believe that STABLET's energy and tact were not equal to every emer

gency, and the causes that have delayed the transmission of news from him both by the east and west coasts are well understo

When the prohibitory liquor law of Rhode Island was brought under debate in Provi-dence on Monday, a lady named Mrs. Bur-LINGAM, who spoke for the Prohibitionists, said she baped that the report of the failure of the law given by Speaker Gozman of the Legislature "would not go out to the press of the country." But this hope of the suppression of the report has not been gratified. It has gone out, and it is found to be instructive. The press and people of the country seek correct information, regarding the working and the results of prohibitory laws in all those States which have adopted them, even if it should happen to be unfavorable to the

When the lawyer of the McGLYNN faction of the Anti-Poverty Society presented his case in court on Monday, he described the or-ganization as one for "social, political, and business purposes, which collected considerable money," &c. The receipts, disbursements and assets of the Anti-Poverty Society, as a business concern, were not brought under the view of the Court.

It is gratifying to hear from the Illinois town of Mount Verson, which was recently swept by a destructive tornado, that the contributions sent there from other places have been sufficient to supply all the food and clothing needed by the sufferers. The funds still being received are to be used for the purchase of building material to erect new homes for the 500 families whose old homes were de-

stroyed by the storm.

This is but one of the cases constantly occurring which illustrate the generosity and fra-ternity of the American people. Let there be a report from any quarter of grave distress which salls for aid, and that aid is given without We hear a great deal about the merce. nary spirit of the age, but there are other and better spirits that brood o'er the vasty deep.

The question of "Revenge" was forgotten at the French ball on Monday night when the merry Frenchmen gazed upon the stage, which was set to represent a moonlit street in the Bavarian city of Nuremberg. Even Gen. Bou-LANGER himself would have enjoyed the German scene under the monogram of the Cercle

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

A Banner Raised on the Plains of Kansas From the Kansas Democrat. For President-DAVID BENNETT HILL of New York.

For Vice-President-Samuel J. RANDALL of Pennsylvania

Platform-The abolition of all war taxes and adequate

Who Can Carry New York!

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
The one question to squarely face is, Who is the candidate whe can secure the greatest number votes in New York? The schoing snawer comes from owever, comes the doubt. New York city is now large ly growing to be a city of manufactures. In a few year more its importing interests will be overshadowed. New Jersey and Connecticut have millions upon millions in-vested in manufactures. Those thus engaged feel that the message has been a direct assault upon them, and for this reason they will deny support to Cleveland which would be accorded to a less objectionable candi-date. Again, the leaders in New York fear that if Cleveland be the nominee no platform can be made for him save that upon which he has planted himself. In other

save that upon which he has planted himself. In other words, the Democracy will be compelled to fight its battle on the line of free trade.

To renominate Mr. Cleveland carries with it the suggestion that he will lose Democratic votes in New York. All of the actute Democratic leaders say so. Smith Weed makes no concealment of it, and no single instrumentality knows the State better than he. Roswell P. Flower does not believe Mr. Cleveland to be the strongest quantity. Chairman Barnum of the National Committee shakes his head when Connecticut is considered. Over in New Jersey se good an opinion as Senstor Mc-Pherson's is that to force his renomination is to take the chance for the certainty. True, this is placing three States against the many, but they happen to be States without the electoral vote of which the national De-mocracy is set upon the sidewalt.

Officeholders Leading in the Campaign.

From the New York Times.

It is reported that there has been prepared. tographed, and made ready for distr Washington the following circular, addressed to each one of the Postmasters in this State:

One of the Postmasters in this State:

Washington, Feb. 18, 1888.

Dram Sir: Will you kindly furnish us with a list of the names of all votors who receive mail at your office, indicating by a letter opposite the name of each the party to which he belours, thus: D for Democrat, R for Republican, F for Prohibitionist, and L for Labort When there may be more than one voter in a family of the same party only one name need be furnished. If the preparation of a full list should require much time, send partial lists from time to time until all have been included. These lists are desired for the purpose of distributing documents and papers discussing the political questions and issues which are now attracting public atleation, and your ocoperation; in this work is earnestly invited.

Addres C. W. Bennett, Esq., Secretary, 512 Eighth streat, N. W. Washington, D. C. You will confer a great favor by an early response. Yet respectfully, Th. H. Havano, Committee.

We are not advised that this circular has been sent out.

We are not advised that this circular has been sent out. If not, it would be well not to send it. If it has been, it would be well to recall or countermend the request con-lained in it. Mr. Benedict is the Public Frinter. Mr. Maynard is the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. We can readily understand that they should wish to distribute the President's message or any other documents bearing on party or public questions, and they have perfect right to do so at their own expense, with or with-out the aid of other citizens, through any of the ordinary private agencies. They may hold that there is no law forbidding them to call to their aid the Postmasters a this State. But, whatever the law may be, it is an ac-open to too much suspicion of efficial interference or their part, and involving too plainly an utterly improper course on the part of the Postmasters, to issue any such request as the one centained in this circular. It is r part of the business of Postmasters to make a canvass with regard to party affiliations of "the voters who re-ceive mail at their offices." It is not only ne part of their business to do this, but it would be a piece of gre impertinence in them. Even if they were saked only to give a list of addresses to the Democratic Committee at Washington, it would be highly improper for them te de so, for these addresses could only become known to them through their efficial relation, which they have no right to use for personal or partisan advantage, no mat-ter hew innocent on the face of it.

But this is not at all all that they are asked to do.

They are asked to make a careful classified canvass of the voters doing business with the Government of the necessary for the mere purpose of distributing documents professed in the circular. A canvase has its tech nical and peculiar value, which is understood by overy politician. It eught not to be asked by Government officials from Postmasters, and it eught not to be per-

Is Governor Hill the Devil ! From the Galveston News.

Mr. Cleveland's friends have been fighting he devil with fire of late, and, assuming the offensive state most positively that unless there are undoub ed evidences of political reformation on the part of G ernor Hill he will be relegated to private life, and the machine managers deprived of all that political plunder so dear to their hearts. With either Hewitt, Grace, or Whitney before the Convention, backed by the best and purest element of the Democratic party in New York, aided by the National Administration and the powerful influences that will be brought into play by the national Damocratic party next November, Governor Hill woul stand scarcely the ghost of a chance of being nominate

Covernor Hill Has Friends in Colorado. From the San Miguel Journal Governor Hill's Presidential boom is travel ing West, and growing as it comes.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet on irrigation in the United States, the con-tents of which have been collected and edited by Richard tents of which have been collected and edited by Richard J. Hinton. It contains a large lot of information; but the great apostle and illuminator of irrigation in this country is the Hon. Asabel N. Cole of Wallaville, N. Y. Where be has his Home on the Hill Side, and surveys nature and the works of man in a genial and all-en

The first number of the Garden and Fores matifies the expectations of its excellence that have been raised in the public mind. It is beautifully printed and contains an ample variety of interesting instruc-tive, and suggestive reading. The cuts are especially good. Nearly all the articles are signed by the authors and the names of the contributors to this number are of high harticultural and artistic importance. The new journal makes a most amplicious commencement. AN ALBATROSS BROUGT THE NEWS.

Early this year THE SUN printed a very extraordinary and romantic story of the means successfully employed by some shipwrecked sallors to inform the world of their perilous plight on a little island almost within sight of Antarctic ice. The story came from official sources in France, and was to the effect that the French Government had been informed by the British Ambassader in Paris that word had been received from the Governor of West Australia that on Sept. 22 last a dead alaba-tross had been found on the beach at Freemantie, around whose neck was fastened a small piece of metal, on which had been scratched in French: Thirteen shipwreeked men took refuge upon the Crezei Islands. Aug. 4, 1887.

The story excited some incredulity. The Croset Islands are hundreds of miles south of Madagascar, far out of the ordinary track of shine. Whalers are about the only vessels the visit this vast southern waste of waters. It was indeed, a wonderful series of fortunat events if castaways on these far-off islands had found a winged messenger which, unconsci-ously exerting in their behalf his far-famed powers of endurance on the wing, had carried their tidings over thousands of miles of sea with few opportunities to rest on the way, and had finally dropped dead, probably of exhaustion, on the shores of a civilized land.

Considering the source from which the in-

formation was derived, the French Government promptly decided that there could be no doubt that this albatross, with its important message, had been found at Freemantie, which is one of the larger towns in southwestern Australia. The French Minister of Marine at once ent orders to the commander of the naval division of the Indian Ocean to despatch the transport Mourthe as soon as possible to the Crozets to search for the castaways. The strange story was published in the Paris newspapers, and the next day a communication came from the commercial house of Bordes & Son of Bordeaux saying they had reason to fear that the thirteen sailors on the Crosets were the crew of their three-master Tamaris, which had sailed many months before for New Caledonia, in the Pacific. She was some time overdue. Her owners had expected her to take course not far from the Crozet Islands, and her crew numbered thirteen persons. This information gave additional interest and probability to the story. The British Government lecided to take part also in the search, and her Majesty's ship Thalia, which was about to leave England for Australia, was ordered to go out of her course to call at the Crozet Islands.

It is now possible to give the sequel of this romance of the sea. The French transport Meurthe, returning from her search early this year, reached the bay of Diego Suarez, in north Madagascar, on Jan. 6. On that day her commander wrote a report of his voyage. He said that the first of the four Crozet Islands at which he touched was the little island of Cochous. He found no human beings there, but plenty of evidence that the island had recently been occupied. Traces of recent camp fires, and biscuit boxes and other debris, comparatively fresh in appearance, were scattered around. A heap of stones had been piled up to attract attention, and in this heap was a sheet of paper on which this communication had been written in French with a lead pencil:

The iron ship Tamaris of Bordeaux, with thirteen men in the crew, went ashore on the island of Cocheus dur-ing a heavy fog. Some time after she got clear and floated off, but three hours later she filled and sank. The crew escaped in two small boats to the island, taking with them one hundred kilogrammes of biscuit. The crew have lived on Cochous Island nine months, and their food being exhausted, they are about to set out fer

Possession Island, which is also one of the Crozef group, is eighty miles from Cochous, The Meurthe at once went to that island, but found no trace whatever of the shipwrecked men. Then she went to East Island, another island of the group, where she found some American whalers that had been there for some weeks. They had neither seen nor heard anything of the castaways. All the other islands in those waters were visited without

result. It is firmly believed that the unfor tunate men were lost in the perilous passage by small boats to Possession Island, though there is a bare chance that they were picked up by some American whaler.

Of course the 230 pounds of biscuit with which the men reached Cochous Island was only a small part of the provisions they required during their nine months' sojourn there. At leastjone other crow has been abluwrecked on the Crozets, and it subsisted until rescued on penguin flesh and eggs and fish. ss the men of the Tamaria eked out their food resources, and it is not probable they would have starved had their patience held out a little longer until relief came. They probably thought that at Possession Island the chances would be better that some whaler would discover them. They knew there was not one chance in many thousands that the "man-o'-war" bird to whom they intrusted their brief message would carry it safely and quickly thousands of miles to the civilized world. They little dreamed that eight days before they set out from the desolate rock where they had lived so forlornly the bird they sent skimming over the waters had finished his wonderful flight and had told the world of their unhappy situation. Few stories of the animal kingdom equal in pathetic interest that of this strong-winged pird, whose happy fulfilment of the mission intrusted to him set two nations at work to rescue men in sore distress.

Our Trade Relations with Canada. OTTAWA, Feb. 28 .- At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday it was decided that the Government should introduce the amendments to the tariff this session. A Liberal caucus was held this morning, at which resolutions

was held this morning at which resolutions favoring unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union were introduced. About one-third of the party favor commercial union, while the remaining two-thirds will go no further than unrestricted reciprocity with the United States as a plank in the platferm of the party. The resolution favoring commercial union will come up in the Mouse to-morrow.

To-day Sir Bichard Cartwright (Liberal) gave notice that on Friday he would move in the House of Commons a resolution asking the Government of the Dominion to take steps to ascertain on what terms arrangements can be effected with the United States for full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade.

They are All Mertal From the Star

There is one attribute of the trusts to which the essayist does not prominently refer, but which is a meet important and salutary one for the public interest. It is the mortality of trusts, the brevity of their exis-ence, and the certainty that in a country like ours the evils they produce will cure themselves through the fer mation of new combinations, induced by the universal desire of enterprising men to enter upon a field of en-deavor in which other energetic men are making much mency. In the end publicity will be found the great preventive of abuse through these consolidations, and it is difficult to believe that in a land so varied as ours in It is aumoust to believe that in a sand so varied as ours in materials, interests, and opportunities, and also in local laws that are controlled by and responsive to public sentiment, the industrial or the social fabric can leng be in serious peril through such business combinations.

The Value of a Reputation "George, dear," said Martha-you have heard

ally-"what makes you so late to night Well to tell the (bic) benes' truth, m'dear, I've been at the office balancing my books."
"I fancied as much, and I knew you would be tired so I have a large gobiet of cherry bounce for you. I'll fetch it." George winked as he slowly drew off his boots.
"Se much for a reputation for veracity," he whispered to himself.

She had been rhapsodizing about Browning for nearly an hour to young Mr. Walde, and as she sat there in the dickering drelight, shading her eyes with spechapely hand, he thought he had never seen a fairer picture.

Rhe was about to go en, when her little brother spaned the door. the door.
"Fenelope," he said. "can't I have some of them cold
beans you put away to eat after Mr. Waldo goes home ?"

We have received a letter from Lillio Langtry in which she says that THE SER'S Chicago cor-respondent misrepresented facts when he wrote that she had a banquet and champagne in the special car in which she lives. She says that there was no be that she has had no thampagne in the car, and that she was sick in bed on the evening in question.

THE ADAMS AND THE DOUGHTY. Will the Owners of these Vessels Have Com-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The question arise whether the discontinuance of the suits against the fishing schooners David J. Adams of Gloucester and Ella M. Doughty of Portland in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Halifax will end the efforts of our authorities in behalf of those

The reason given by the Dominion Government for discontinuing the proceedings is that it gets from the Washington Commission as emplete a concession of its right to prevent American fishermen from buying balt as a de-cision of its own courts could furnish. This seems to be true; but the fact forms a strange

seems to be true; but the fact forms a strange comment on the letter written by Secretary Bayard to Capt. Jesse Lowis, the owner of the Adams, June 30, 1896;
It is proper that I should inform you that demand was made upon the Government of Great Britain for the release of the result of the straight of the release of the result of the straight of the release of the result of the straight of the release of the result of the straight of the relation of the rela

commands my sincers sympathy.

My. Bayard further, suggested in answer to Capt. Lewis's statement that the selzed schooner was his only source of support, that he should secure proof of the extent of his loss and injury by reason of "this harsh, and, as I believe, wholly unwarranted, action of the Canadian officials, such syidence to be obtained and preserved as the basis of claims for your remuneration." Repeating and dwelling on this assurance, Mr. Bayard proceeded as follows:
It seems to me very hard that differences of epinion between the two Governments should cause less to the homest citizens whose line of ebedience might be thus rendered rague and uncertain, and their property be brought into jeopardy.

To secure for them full protection in the enjoyment of all their jour rights and privileges is still my carnest insultantly subjected and privileges is still my carnest insultantly subjected in the subject to estain full redress.

Reparates for all losses unlawfully caused by foreign

The secure for these fall protection is the sujorment of test and sholed, and for all itsease to which they may be saiswfully subjected at the hands of the authorities of the large from the country of the protection of the prote

versal grief this distressing event must produce.

That this House will wait on the Transmouthy reside. I that this House will wait on the Transmouthy reside. I that this House will wait on the Transmouth of Transmouth of

4. That when this House adjourns it will adjourn until Monday sext.

These resolutions were drawn and introduced by John Marshall, a Representative from Virginia Mr. Marshall, a Representative from Virginia Mr. Marshall and Mr. Smith were appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States, under the first resolution, and Mr. Marshall, Mr. Craik, Mr. Henry Lee, and thirteen other gentlemen a committee under the third resolution.

On Monday, Dec. 23, 1799, Mr. Marshall reported measures deemed suitable to the occasion; which included the delivery of an oration by "Major-Gen. Lee, one of the members of this House for the State of Virginia," That oration was pronounced on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1799, and in the fourth paragraph from the end, the orator happily introduced Marshall's werds:

First in war first in peace, and first in the hearts of the cambring.

words:

First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his cauntrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life; pinys, just, human, temperate, and sincers, uniform dignified, and commissading, his example was as edifying so all around him as were the effects of that example lasting. him as were the effects of that example lasting.

The words quoted from Marshall's resolution were already too familiar to the Senate and the House, who constituted a main part of the audience, to require a reference to their source. But the result is that the famous words have since been generally ascribed to Lee, whose oration became known throughout the United States. The word "country" for "countrymen," in the Ulster County Gazette, is a misprint.

It Looks Favorable, From the Binghamien Republican.

Smith—I see you are keeping company with kiss Jones yet?
Brawn—Yes.
"Dees it mean business?"
"Can't tell. I wouldn't be surprised, though, if I received a propesal soon."

An Unfortunate Remark. Dumley (to landledy)-How true it is, Mrs. Hendricks, that a woman's work is acver done.

Landlady—Vary, I weeld like to see you a moment after dinner, Mr. Dumley, before you go out.

Featherly (whispering)—I say, Dumley, some women's work is always dun."

The Alethometer. When any good man weakly strays

In paths of unverseity. And lingers long in evil ways Of absolute mendacity; If he should wish to raise at last Atoning for his wicked past,

He needs an alether

When speaking truth is very rare, And t'other thing's habitual There's little use in any prayer From any sort of riti But he must strive to shun untruth, And thoroughly keep from it, or He gets no good, in very snoth.

But when he tries with might and main, In actual sincerity. To reach upon a better plane

Marked by a mere microme Such progress men will shortly see As needs an alethometer. This is a useful instrument,

A belp to poor humanity. Aud all besides is vanity. Just as our steps are measured by The walking man's pedemeter. Truth keeps her record, low or high,

Upon the siethometer.

Don't risk anything with a stubborn cough when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sore image and threats are speedily helped by it.—460.

LINEMAN ARCHIBALE PERIL. An Incident that Thrille-

An Incident that Thrilled a Crewé of Spectators in St. outs.

From the St. Louis Globe Discret.

A thrilling incident, in whice Robert Archibald, an employee of the Bell Stephone Company, narrowly escaped deas, happened a Broadway and Pine street abut 45 o'closy yesterday afternoon, Archibald was Ordered to climb a 60-foot pole on the corner and chamber of the Wires, which were pot working was. He is a sturdy man, 26 years bid, and delight of the wires, which were pot working was. He is a sturdy man, 26 years bid, and delight of the wires and gradient wires more dangerous the usual, did not admentable the pole on the series of the series smaller telephone wires above. Matime an immense crowd of curious people shered below but they were poweriess to airle suffering man. Two or three linemen, 15 800n arrived on the spot, climbed to read archibald, but he was out of their reach, as if they cut the lines he would be killed in w fall. Suddenly Archibald cried out:

"Send for a fire truck for God sake, or I'll be burned to death."

"That's it," shouted a policem. "why didn't we think of that before?"

The officer quickly summone the No. 3 Hayes truck, which was on the spot is east time than a minute.

haps, in view of recent events, the owners may welcome this result, without further expectation of the redress that was talked of in the summer of 1886.

Jehn Marshall's Words.

From the Evening Sus.

A copy of the Ulster County Gazetle, dated Jan 4, 1800 has fallen into the hands of Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure of Long Branch. In it is an extract which will raise an interesting question. That is a resolution introduced, into Congress by John Marshall steeward Chief Junice of the United States asking for the appointment of a committee to do honor to the memory of "the man first in war, first in poace, first in the hearts of the country."

This question has been ascribed to Henry Lee, except that the last word as now quested is countrymen. Was John Marshall the eriginates of the sentiment?

In reply to the question we would say that the official record of the House of Representatives for Thursday, Dec. 19, 1799, reads as follows:

The Bouse of Representatives of the United States, having received intelligence of the death of their highly valued fellow citizen. George Washington. General of the armies of the United States, and sharing the universal grief this distressing event must produce.

Chantomously reselve. I. That this House will wait on the Frysident of the United States in condelence of the Serident of the United States and sharing the universal grief this distressing event must produce.

Chantomously reselve. I. That this House will wait on the Frysident of the United States in condelence of the Serident of the United States in condelence of the Serident of the United States in the owner in the Serident of the United States in condelence of the Serident of the United States in condelence of the Serident of the United States in condelence of the Serident of the United States in condelence of the Serident of the United States in the Serident of the Seri

what Smith said.

I did not answorthe question, but I inquired
if birycles were used by women anywhere else.

Nowhere else in the world," said Smith
triumphantly. "I make these myself and put
them on the maket."

"Who are the gay girls I saw out on them
to-day?" I inquired.

"They are not gay." he answered: "they are

them on the maket."

"Who are the gay girls I saw out on them to-day?" I inquired.

"They are not gay," he answered: "they are not ightsome-haldens like Mary Walker: they are staid and conventional dames—wives and mothers."

"Will women wear bicycles anywhere else?" I inquired of Smith.

"Of course they will. Washington will set the example and New York. Boston, and Chicago will fellow. Of course no other city is quite so will adapted to their use as Washington is, because no other in the word has such smooth streets; but others will use them. There are 18,000 cyclers in this city, and these new low bicycles will gradually supersede the tricycles. It must be so. The survival of the filtest requires it."

So woman is completing her conquest of the planet. She rows. She smoket, She preaches. She hazes. She shoots. She fides. And now she has lassoed the tron grashopper and has fearlessly mounted it. For miself, I can only exclaim: "More power to he elbow of her lower extremities!"

A Gilding Glost. From the Louisville Corrier-Journal

Indianapolis, Feb. 24—Broad Ripple, a village lying eight miles firth of this city, has been visited on three occasions lately by a strange apparition, and the occurrences are vouched for by some of the most worthy people in the village. About 9 o'clock last night the apparition appeared in the form of a woman gliding along the railroad track to the edge of the river, and thence on the surface of the water to the middle of the stream, directly under the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago bridge. The persons who observed these movements were so frigitened that they did not wait for further developments. This is where the wreck occurred in January, 1884, in which six men lost their lives. On different occasions before passers by five been disturbed by visitants, but on no occasion has the apparition been so visibly outlined in the darkness.

Promising Opening of the Schoon, Moses Swarts, a farmer of Rochester, went

Moses Swartz, a farmer of Rochester, went to his barn to water the stock last Sunday night about 9 o'clock. He was gone so long that his wife became alarmed and went to search for him. To her horror she found him hanging by the neck from a beam in the barn. Mrs. Swartz ran shrieking to a neighbor's. When help came it was discovered that instead of having hanged himself w?n a halter, as was at first supposed. Mr. Swartz was the victim of an enormous black snake that had dropped part of its ingsth from the beam and taken a tern around the farmer's neck. Mr. Swartz, though unconscious, was still alive, and soon recovered. The snake was over cleven feet long.

Can Rend by the Light of Himself.

Prem the Pitteburgh Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 26.—Some weeks ago
Charles Baldwin, one of the best-known men of
this city, was selzed with a sudden and peculiar
illness, lasting several days. Physicians afforded no relief, and he recovered as suddenly
as he became ill. torded no relief, and he recovered as suddenly as he became ill.

On his recovery he noticed one evening that his body in the dark gave off a steady light, visible 100 yards. The light is so strong that, when Baldwin is nude, an ordinary newspaper can be read by the light from his body at a distance of six feet. He is perfectly well, and is not conscious of his power. Physicians say he is the wonder of the age.

Gone on his Wedding Tour Alone.

Descent his Weedling Teur Alone.

Prom the Chicago Inter-Occase.

Lianessboro, Minn., Feb. 25.—Miss Eva Marshall yesterday demanded that Pofer D. McKay marry her in reparation of sertain wrongs. McKay submitted, and they were married last evening. As soon as the cefemony was performed McKay, who claims fast he was imposed upon in the matter, tade the bride and wedding party good night bowed himself out packed his grip, and took the night train for the West. The descrited free and the fugitive groom have long lives here and are well known.